(घ) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का उचित रूप से उपयोग करके दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण पर पड़ने वाले वित्तीय भार को घटाने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के अनुसार प्राधिकरण अपनी वास्तविक आवश्यकता से फालतू किसी भी स्टाफ की नियुक्ति का प्रस्ताव नहीं करता है।

(घ) और (ङ) भारत सरकार ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से अपनी स्टाफ की तैनाती की पद्धति को सरल बनाने और निर्देशानुसार तत्काल किफायती उपाय लागू करने के लिए 21 फरवरी, 1992 को निर्देश जारी किये थे ।

(i) डी०डी०ए० को कहा गया था कि ग्रुप "क", "ख" और "ग" के पदों को न भरें।

(ii) ग्रुप "ग" के 460 पदों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(iii) ग्रुप "घ" के 550 पदों को वापिस किया जाना है।

(iv) 3500 कार्य प्रभारित स्टाफ स्थानान्तरित किया जाना है । इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित तीन कार्रवाईयों के कारण डी० डी०ए० के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में यथेष्ट कटौती की गई है :-

(i) आई एस बी टी का राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र की दिल्ली सरकार को स्थानान्तरण ।

(ii) 1992-93 और 1993-94 के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम को 282 कालोनियों का स्थानान्तरण ।

(iii) ठेका आधार पर नियुक्त 190 सुरक्षागार्डों की छटनी ।

Better use of rain water

1747. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meteorological regions in the country alongwith the average rainfall region-wise;

(b) how much of this rain water is used for agricultural and energy purposes and how much of it goes waste;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make a water grid in the country for making the best use of rain water going waste in the interest of getting better agricultural produce and energy production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) The required information is given in the enclosed statement-I (See below).

(b) to (d) The required information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement—I

Snb-Divisionwise Annual Normal Rainfall

S. No.	Meteorological Sub Division	Normal Rain (mm)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2936
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2997
		2497
4	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura	2314
5	Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim	2779
6	Gangetic West Bengal	1429
7	Orissa	1484
8	Bihar Plateau	1371
9	Bihar Plains	1203
10	East Uttar Pradesh	1014
11	Plains of West Uttar Pradesh	1 036
12	Hills of West Uttar Pradesh	1750
13	Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi	555
14	Punjab	611
15	Himachal Pradesh	1518
16	Jammu & Kashmir	997
17	West Rajasthan	310
18	East Rajasthan	766
19	West Madhya Pradesh	1043
20	East Madhya Pradesh	1398
21	Gujarat Region	967
22	Saurashtra & Kutch	515
23	Konkan & Goa	2881
24	Madhya Maharashtra	940
25	Marathuada	794
26	Vidarbha	1102
27	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	1008
28	Telangana	931
29	Rayalaseema	676
30	Tamil Nadu	1007
31	Coastal Karnataka	3292
32	North Interior Karnataka	685
33	South Interior Karnataka	1271
34	Kerala	2978
35	Lakshadweep	1547

Statement—II

Details regarding use of rain water for agriculture and generation of energy

As per assessment made by the Central Water Commission, the country receive annual precipitation of 4000 cubic kilometres including snowfall. Of this, the seasonal rainfall (June to September) is of the order of 3000 cubic kiloihetres. The percentage or extent of utilisation of rain water for agricultural and energy purposes has not been assessed. However, the average annual flow available in rivers as a result of the annual precipitation has been assessed at 1850 cubic kilometres. Owing to the topography, hydrological and other constraints utilisable surface water is assessed at 690 cubic kilometres in addition to the annual replenishable ground water resources which is about 450 cubic kilometres. The present utilisation of water (surface and ground) is about 552 cubic kilometres leaving 588 cubic kilometres of utilisable water as unutilised.

For maximising the availability of utilisable water, the Government has prepared national perspectives for transfer of water from surplus areas to water deficit areas, which comprises of two components *viz,* Himalayan River Development component and Peninsular River Development component. National Water Development Agency is engaged in carrying out detailed studies on inter-linking of major rivers in each component. A total of 19 water transfer links under the Himalaya River Development component and 17 water transfer links under the Peninsular River Development component have been identified. Rreli-minary feasibility reports of 13 links under Peninsular River Development component have been completed so far. Studies for the Himalaya River Development have also been taken up recently.

Water requirement of Delhi

1748. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the water requirement of Delhi

(b) what are the various sources supplying water to Delhi and to what extent;

(c) what measures are contemplated, to meet the future water requrement of Delhi; and

(d) when will the second phase of Haiderpur water treatment plant be inaugurated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER. *RESOURCES* (SHRI P. K. THUNGON); (a) According to DWS & SDU the water reQuirermenl of Delhi inclusive of all ussep of present population and floating population has been assessed as 700 MOD.

(b) Various sources supplying water to Delhi are as below :

SI. No.	Name of Water Treatment Plant	Installed Capacity (MGD)	Source of raw water
1	Chandrawal I & II	90	Surplus Ravi Beas Water through
2	Wazirabad I, II & III	120	Bhakra Canal system/River Yamuna'
3	Haiderpur WTP Phase-I	100	Surplus Ravi Beas Water through Bhakra Canal system and WYC
4.	Haiderpur WTP Phase-II, Stage-1	50	Source to yet tied up.
5.	Bhagirathi	100	River Ramganga through \JGC and pipe line from Murad Nagar
6	Ranney walls, tube walls	65	Sub-surface water
	TOTAL :	525	